AWEEK IN LABOR CIRCLES

Matters of Interest to Organized Workingmen of the District.

MEETINGS FOR THIS WEEK.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13. District Assembly Executive Board-La-District Assembly Executive Board-Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth street, 11 o'clock.
L. A. 4308, K. of L., Musicians-Weller's Ball, Eighth and I streets southeast.
L. A. 1149, K. of L., Dougass Frogressive Association of Steam Engineers-609

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14. L. A. 1644, K. of L., Plasterers - Plas-erers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue. L. A. 1748, K. of L., Carpenters and Joiners—Society Temple, Fifth and G

streets.
Central Labor Union—TypographicalTem

ple, 8 p. m. Lathers' Protective Association-K, of P. Hall, 425 Twelfth street.
L. A. 1195, K. of L., Mosale and Encaustic Tile Layers—Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth

Carriage and Wagon Makers' Assembly -Bunch's Hall, 316 Eighth street TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

Federation of Labor-Plasterers' Hall, Four and-a-half street and Peonsylvania Building Trades Council-Electrical Work

Hall, 508 Eleventh street. WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 16. Galvanized Iron and Cornice Workers-

Hall, 737 Seventh street. L. U. No. 1, C. rpenters, Johnes, and Startbuilders-Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth

Committe Lodge, No. 174, Machinists— McCamey B. Hail, Pennsylvania avenue Beer Bottlers' Assembly Costello's Hall.

Sixth and G streets.

Barbers' Assembly - Plasterers' Hall,

Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania

avenue. street, between G and H streets.

Pioneer Laundry Workers' Assembly-I. O. M. Hall, Four-and-a-balf street and Pennsylvania avenue. L. A. 1342, K. of L., Shoe Cierks—Boena Vista Club rooms, Sixth street, between G and H streets.

Ulate Printers' Assembly-Grand Army Hall, Pennsylvania avenu THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

District Assembly, No. 66, K. of L.-Pinsterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

L. U. No. 190, Brotherhood of Carpenters—Hall 627 Massachusetts avenue.

Fresco Painters—1230 Seventh street.

L. B. No. 10, Steam and Hot water Fitters—K. of P. Hall, 425 Twelfth street.

emakers' Assembly-Labor Bureau, 814 Eighth street

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18. Stonemasons' Union -Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-haif street and Pennsylvania

L. A. 1798, K. of L. Journeymen Hous L. A. 4896, K. of L., Eccentric Association of Steam Engineers Bunch's Hall, 814 Eighth street. L. A. 1370, K. of L., Franklin Assem-

bly-Hall, 609 F street. L. A. 2672, K. of L. Excelsior Assembly—Typographical Temple, Open meeting,
Martne Association of Steam Engineers— Mariners' Hall, Seventh street southwest, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

Electrical Workers - 508 Eleventh street L. A. 2389, K. of L., Bakers-Plasterers Ball, Four and a half street and Pennsyl Vania avenue. Cfgar Makers' Union, No. 110-737 Sev-

enth street northwest.

Local Journeymen Tailors' Union—Costello's Hall, Sixth and G streets. Labor Bureau Directors' meeting-Labor Bureau rooms, 316 Eighth street.

FEDERATION OF LABOR

The ball, corner of Four-and-a-balf streeand Pennsylvania avenue, was well filled on last Tuesday evening by representatives from thirty-three local labor organizations at the regular weekly meeting of the Federation of Labor. The meeting was called to order by First Vice President E. M. Blake, President McHarlt still being absent from Credentials were presented and accepted from the Horseshoers' Union, and

the delegates obligated. Reports were had from the respective attees and were of a very encouraging nature. The report of the Labor Day excursion was that the resorts on the river had never been better patronized by organ ized labor. Not a single labor organ ization in the city but was represented, and in some cases nearly the entire member-ship was on hand with their families. The committee was unable to even ap proximate yet as to the amount of meney realized by the excursion. There would be meeting of the committee on Sunday, September 13, in Flasterers' Hall, at 10 o'clock, when it was hoped that all thos that had received tickets to seil would make full returns so that the committecould make up its final report as seen

as possible. After the communication had been read delegates from the musicians' and painters' organizations reported that committees representing themselves to be authorized by the Central Labor Union were going around among employers in their crafts and stating that the only bona fide labor organizations were those represented by the Central Labor Union.

Delegate Arthur Keep announced that

he would at the next meeting make his report as representative of the Federation to the International Trades Congress which met in London, England, during July. Delegates from the Lithographers' Asso ciation gave a very interesting statement as to the progress made by their organiza tion this year, which far exceeded anything formerly recorded. The associa tion was at the present time stronger, both numerically and financially, than at any period of its existence, and the prospect were very bright for the future. The Federation congratulates the lithographers of

Report was made that the masonry work on the river front for the District government was being done by laborers in stead of by skilled mechanics. The matter was referred to the stone masons' union

for investigation and report. Delegates from Excelsior Assembly announced that at the next meeting of their September 18, in Typographical Temple the financial question. Prominent and well-informed citizens representing both sides have been selected to conduct the

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY. The representatives from the local as semblies of the Knights of Labor turned out in grand style at the regular weekly meeting of the District Assembly, held last Thursday evening. The meeting was called to order promptly on time by the district master workman, W. H. G. Simmons, who, in his opening address, congratulated the delegates on the large attendance. The events of the past weel were touched upon by the master work especially the splendid manner is which Labor Day had been celebrated this year. The departure from a parade to an all-day excursion had not only been by the members, but thore appreciated by their familles, who were thus enabled to make the day a holiday

in every true sense of the word. The sentiments expressed by the master workman were unanimously indersed by all present. The delegates vied with cach other in expressing their gratification over the improved and successful methods

that had been adopted this year in cele that had been adopted this year in cele-brating the day, when compared with the long toiling, tramping march over dusty streets which had been experienced in the past. The delegates further gave it as their opinion that the future celebration of Labor Day will be conducted like the one this year only on a more elaborate style.

A movement was already on foot to bring all the organizations together, which, if accomplished, will make the Labor Day celebration of next year of such gigantic proportions as have never been witnessed n this city.

The excursion committee in presenting a partial report reported that all the prizes for the competitive contests had been satisfactorily awarded with the exception of that for catching the greased pig. The person who was thought to be entitled to the honor denied that he was even in the contest, but in the excitement another had

been mistaken for him. Credentials were presented from representatives from the Bottlers' Association, Structural Iron Workers and the Clerks' Assembly, which were accepted and the delegates duly obligated.

The reports from the local assemblies were of a very interesting nature. Those that had held meetings since Labor Day had expressed their appreciation over the namer in which the day had been celebrated. The Mixed Clerks' Assembly re ported initiations and propositions for membership.

Structural Ironworkers reported well attended meeting with initiation Bottlinghouse employes reported their assembly in splendid condition. Several bottlinghouses had voluntarily granted he employes a holiday on Labor Day Among those mentioned were: J. C. Palmer & Co., Annheuser-Busch, S. Lang & Co., Pabst Company, J. F. Herrman Moriein Company and others. The bee

bottlers were also gratified at the pros pects of an early settlement of the beer question. Shoe Clerks reported that the early closing movement was a success all alon the line. Their meetings in the future will be held on second and fourth Wednesday nights in each month in the rooms of the Boena Vista Club, on Sixth street, be

ween G and H streets.

The Bakers reported that at their last meeting the unfair bakeries, with the ex-ception of Krafts, which had been placed on by the drivers, had been struck off the list. A committee had been appointed to confer with Local Union, No. 118, of the International Bakers' Union, to effect easures which would add to the mutual benefit of both organizations and more firmly cement the friendship that now exists between the union and the assembly Eccentric Engineers reported their last peeting well attended, four former member had been reinstated to full membership and propositions from many others had been promised. The reduced initiation fee and amnesty resolution had been extended for a short time longer, so as to give all former nd new members an opportunity to get

within the fold. No reports were had from those organizations that meet regularly on Mondays, ex-cept that no meetings had been held, they having at the previous meeting adjournover, owing to the Labor Day celebration. The executive committee made its week ly report. No agreement had been effected with the firms of Levi and Kaufman, doing business in Georgetown, From state ments made, the firms mentioned were no willing to close their places of business at 7 o'clock, the time agreed to by the other

firms were placed on the unfair list. Delegates from Gambrinus Assembly re orted the status of affairs with their mem-Their assembly was all right, and would be loyal to the Knights of Labor, regardless of published statements to the contrary.

merchants, and, on recommendation, tho

The delegates from the Bakers' Assembly also denied emphatically the published statement that there was any dissatisfacion among their members and that they were thinking of severing their connection with the Knights of Labor. The statement, though made with malicious intent, failed to accomplish its object. In answer to questions the Bakers stated that while the rganization had decided not to observe Labor Day this year the proprietor of the "Big 4" Pie Company insisted on his em-ployes taking holiday on that day.

There being a vacancy in the court officers of the District Assembly an election was had o fill the unexpired term

Announcement was made that the Denze ratic Presidential candidate, Mr. Bryan, would address the residents of Washington on Saturday, July 19, but that the addr. would be delivered at an bour at which t would not be convenient for the working classes to attend. In view of the fact that this would be a disappointment the secretary was directed to communicate with the central Democratic committee and request that the address be made at a

From an official report of the general office it was ascertained that several of the largest assemblies in this jurisdiction had failed to forward the quarterly per capita tax to the general office before Augus 30. On account of this omission the Dis trict Assembly would not be entitled to its full quota of delegates to the next general The general constitution pro vides that the representatives to the gen-eral assembly shall be based on the paid-up membership on August 30 of each year. reading of the report was a surprise to the delegates, especially those from the as semblies that had not been included in the report, as it is a well-known fact that he appropriations had been made in ample time to have reached the general office before August 30.

It was the general opinion of the dele gates that some clerical error had been made, and that the matter would be straightened out by the next meeting. The paid up membership, as shown by the Dis trict Assembly books, proves conclusively that this jurisdiction is clearly entitled to the number of delegates elected, and if closely counted would give even more, but the District did not desire to send more than he number elected. As the money to pay the per capita tax to the General and Dis rict Assembly is appropriated at the same ime, the delegates fail to understand why i reached one and not the other. The matte will be investigated during the week.

LABOR NOTES.

'Frisco has thirty undertakers. St. Paul stove-mounters organized. Grand Forks tailors will get together. Grain Forks (anors will get together, betroit is to have a labor temple. betroit clerks have organized. Buffalo has a hucksters' union. At Council Huffs, Iowa, coal is \$10 a ton Great Britain has 85,000 teachers.

ittanooga carpenters will reorganize. Nashville has a colored barbers' union 'National League' Musicians has ninety

The Leadville miners' strike has cos \$2,000,000.

Marinette, Wis., longshoremen organized. Toledo bicycle-makers' wages have been

Cut 50 per cent.

Los Angeles, Cal., carpenters have secured eight hours and \$3 a day.

St. Louis unionists talk of establishing a co-operative carriage show.

The barbers' international union meets Evansville shortly. Brooklyn upion woodworkers have a co-

perative shop,
'Frisco stevedores struck for 30 cents an At Cleveland eighty unions turned out or

Labor Day.

New Orleans has a business women's exchange. Seven-eighths of the bread baked in Lon-

The next convention of the National the following Tuesday.

Wives and Mothers

Pillsbury's

Never change off to an inferior brand. Why should they, when PHLESBURY'S gives them the best bread and pastries ?

L. H. WIEMAN, Agt. 216 10th St. N. W.

League of Musicians will be held in Kansas City in May, 1879.

A Boston contractor discharged engineers who refused to work on Labor Day. The Carpenters' Brotherhood gamed 800 embers in a month. At Detroit 700 workingmen were in line

on Labor Day.

A Lordon society secures employment for pensioners.

New York Painters' Union will suspend ny member who joins the State militia. Chicago unionists insist that a millionaire carpenter most join the union. This fellow is a contractor.

A dry goods store will be opened by Brooklyn Workmen Consumers' Associaion. Des Moines poli-tax laborers demand the eight-hour day.
It is said that the Brotherhood of Loco-

otive Firemen will join the Federation of Labor. The Central Labor Union of Brooklyn last Tuesday examined the hats of its delegates and found two of its members

wearing non-union headgear.

The bricklayers of Buffalo now have a The bricklayers of Buffalo now have a nine-hour work day and receive more wages than they formerly received for ten hours.

Pittsburg unionists want the legislatuse to make the first Monday in September Labor Day, instead of the first Saturday. Kansas City street car Beanse is \$25.

and the aldermen have refused to double

At Terre Haute Labor Day picule no intoxicating liquors were sold on the A law of the American Federation of Labor expressly prohibits any union affili-ated with it to also have membership in

the Knights of Labor.

A Toledo cycle fitting company has decided to work on eight hours per day until the busy season to enable it to give employment to more men. A St. Louis landlord has notified a union that it must vacate its quarters or remove a sign announcing a boycoit on certain the-

most remote California's Labor Day is October's first Monday, according to State law, but the national day is observed. Penrsylvania's legislature selected the first Saturday in September, and in the Keystone State both lays are observed.

Fail River weavers adopted a resolution ran liver weavers adopted a resolution that everyfinancial member in good stand-ing, who shall be thrown out of work through the present depression in the cot-ton industry, four weeks or ever, shall re-ceive from the funds of the association one week's pay, according to the scale.

At New York the German-American ty-

At New York the German-American ty-pographical minions are about to demand that the hours of labor for compositors employed by morning newspapers be reduced to forty hours per week. It is intended that mem-lers shall work only five days a week to reduce the large number of the unemployed. One of the marshal's aids in the Detroit Labor Day parade was Miss Kate Doody, president of the Garment Workers' Union, perhaps the only lady who ever rode a norse abead of labor's ranks in this country, that tancoga's Labor Day parade included ever 100 miners, drivers and trappers, with 30 miner back. The according to the country of the country with 30 mine males. The men were in their mining clothes, with lamps in their caps and picks over their shoulders. The bakers of London have recently been thrown into some agilation, owing to the

rder of the county council for selling bread without weighing it. oread without weighing it.

Workingmen, there are lots of theorists who promise you everything, but do you know of any one of them whose theory has done one-hundredth part so much for laber as trade unionism has?—Boston Labor Leader.

At Frisco all business houses have agreed lo close at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, ex

cept one.

In one of the largest paper nails in Rassia the hours of labor have been reduced from twelve to eight, and the manager writes to an exchange as fol-lows: "Instead of increased drinking by the workmen, the only drinkshop in the place had to give up business. Between 400 and 500 of the operators regularly attend fectures, and orchestral, vocal, and reading unions have been formed These things were impossible under the

old twelve-hour system, The Macon Telegraph makes the aston-ishing statement that the city of Glasgow, Scotland, will levy no taxes of any kind after January 1, 1897. This picasing condition of affairs is due to the city's own ership of the street railways, gas, eletric light, and water systems and the nereased revenue derived from their or extension revenue derived from their op-eration is now sufficient to defray the expenses of the numicipality. Every labor organization in Yonkers, N.

, was represented Monday at the laying the corner-stone of the Hollywood Inn. The inn will be a magnificent \$100,000 building for the entertainment and free enjoyment of the workingmen.

In line with the work of the Consumers'

League, through which many prominen charitable women have tried to help the workers in shops in New York, a new mittee has been formed in the Social Reform Club to try to induce every customer to in-sist on having the union label on every ar-ticle he or she buys. This label already can be had on cigars, clothing, shoes and bread Among the notable instances in New

York where free meals are served to en Tork where free meals are served to em-ployes are the Mutual Life Insurance Com-pany, the New York Life Insurance Com-pany, the Chase National Bank, the Home Life Insurance Company, the Fourth :Na-tional Bank, the Merchants National Bank. he German-American Bank and others. The Central Railroad of New Jersey also has a contract with a restaurant keeper in the Jersey Central building whereby any em-ploye of the road may go and buy a meal for about half of what it would cost outside the building. In order to eat outside the employes must take time to wash, adjust his or her clothing, waik to a supposedly near-by dining room, run the chance of de-layed service, hastily bolt the meal when it is served, and hurry back to the place of business—an amount of time which is lost to the employer rather than to the employer. business—an amount of time which is los to the employer rather than to the employe It is this loss which the large insurance npanies, banks and other financial insti

Important to Those Interested in Real Estate.

tutions seek to retrieve.

The Times Real Estate Bureau, Tenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwes n order to accommodate business men and others whose time is occupied during the day, and who cannot come at regular of fice hours to transact Real Estate business finds it necessary to keep its offices oper every Monday evening from 7 to 10 p. m

Seashore Excutsions via Pennsylva nia Railroad. On Fridays and Saturdays until Septem ber 19, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets for 10:00 and 11:00 a. m. trains to Atlantic City, Cape May and Sea Isle City at rate of \$5.00 for

Qingle Wax Column 00000 0000000

The Times undertakes no responsi-bility for any views expressed in this column.

RICARDO'S LAW OF RENT.

We commenced our illustrations of the law of rent by supposing a new community in progress of formation in the West, where each member had the option in the begin ning of selecting a homestead from any one of four grades of public land, yielding, respectively, to a given application of productive power, twenty-four, twentywo, twenty, and eighteen bushels of

wheat per acre.

We supposed the settlers on their arrival to be equally well regrapped for inturousiness; that those arriving first natur ally selected farms from the best grad of land, and that those arriving later did likewise, until all of this grade was ap-propriated. Then, to illustrate the advantages of co-operative over individual ef-fort, we supposed that each owner of the best grade of land could, by combining his productive power with that of another bring the product of his land up to twentyfive bushels per acre without any greater expenditure on his part than was necessary to produce the twenty-four bushels per acre when working alone.

Since the owners of this grade of land would naturally agree to divide the produce equally, when co-operating with each other we concluded that any one of them would be willing to accord the same terms to a newcomer equality well equipped, enough had arrived to supply all the labor and capital needed on the best land. Up to this point, we therefore consider the maximum wage to be twenty-five bushels which amounts to an equal partnership in

the produce of the best land.

Now, if any additional labor and capital be applied to this land, the law of dimin ishing returns come in, and, instead of each producer obtaining twenty-five bushels per acre, as before, all except the land owner would have to be content with a less amount let us say twenty-two and elever-twelfths bushels apiece. But this is the amount they can obtain by combined effort from the twenty-two bushel tract of land lying vacant. Hence the wages of industry must now fall to this level, not only for those who employ themselves on this tract, but also for those who were previously paid at the rate of twenty-five bushels per acre by the owners of the best land, to whom the difference in wages thus caused goes as rent.

NO SUDDEN TRANSITION.

It will be understood that there is no such sudden transition as this in the natural descent from higher to lower grades of land, and that the fall of wages would he more gradual in the real order of na

Now, we wish to call attention to the fact that the descent of industry to the next lower grade of land does not imply any change in the price of wheat from that which was fixed by the market when all of our producers were receiving equal shares In Switzeriand, where the government owns the telegraph and telephone, the $f \cdot \mathbf{e}$ in the wheat grown on the best land. Certainly no rent was involved in the price of places near by, and only 2 cears for those receiving any rent.

Nor is any rent involved in the price of wheat now grown on the twenty-two-bushel tract, because no one there is paying or receiving any rent. The increase in the farm-ing population, with its increased quantity of wheat for the market, implies corresponding increase of population and products in other lines of industry, whereby an aug mented demand for wheat keeps pace with the increased supply of wheat, so that there is nothing in the phenomena we are consid-ering to indicate that wheat will now sell for any more or less per bushel than it did when nobody was receiving any rent.

All that has occurred is a fail of wages m the one hand and a profit on labor em ployed by the owners of the best land on the other hand. We say a profit on labor; but under the conditions we have supposed each laborer had as much capital as the landowner and received the same natural wages that the landowner received, Therefore the profit now going to the owners of the best land, over and above the twenty-five bushels which they formerly obtained by equitable co-operation, is not a profit on capital, nor is it in any sense due to su-perior skill or management. We have presumed the best skill and management of which the parties were capable, while work ng together as equal partners.

Now, however, since the wages of in lustry have fallen from twenty-five bush is to twenty-two and eleventwelfths bushels, the owners of the best land, by cooperating with precisely the same men as pefore, will receive not only the former naximum wage of twenty-five bushels per acre, but two and eleven-twelfths bushels per acre extra.

PROFIT CLASSED AS RENT.

It will not do to call this extra amoun rages, because wages have not increased, either through increased production or ncreased prices. Neither can we class the extra gain as interest or profit or apital employed. Under the conditions supposed, all the producers were equally well equipped with capital. One man was as rish as another, and every gain due to the use of capital was includ the wages of industry. Nor can we say that this extra income is due to superio sagacity or any other personal quality of those owning the best land. All parties concerned are presumed to be economically equal.

Since the new income cannot be attrib uted to more efficient labor, more abundant capital, or better management on the part of those receiving it; since it cannot result from any increase in the amount of wheat produced by them or from any increase n its price, it cannot be clas wages, interest, or any sort of profit on capital.

There was no investment in the land itself. It had no value until industry descended to the next lower grade of land, whereby the owners of the upper grade were enabled, for the first time, to reduce wages. Hence, it would be awk ward to treat this income as a profit on an nvestment never made.

Therefore, economists place this sort of ncome in a separate category, which they denominate rent. It grows out of what Ricado calls a special privilege, and it goes to the owners of the upper grade of land, not for any service rendered by them, or because they earn it, but solely because the law empowers them to take it. But we cannot blame them for taking it. Homan nature being as It is, it is impossible for landowners to remit rents in favor of tenants without making the tenants themselves privileged class.

For, in the case before us, the owners of the rentable land are supposed to be working as industriously as others, and the value now accruing can no more belong to one workingman than another, upon ethical grounds. Hence the landwners, by remitting rents in favor of working for them as hired hands or enants, could not expect the latter to distribute the favor to all alike, and if this were not done, there would be no justice in the remission.

NOT A PRIVATE MATTER.

We thus see that the equitable disposition of rent cannot be a private affair at all. Such an adjustment necessarily involves the exercise of public functions, and in this fact the single-taxer finds a reason for the perpetoity of government not generally recognized.

The following represents the total product, rent and wages for each acre of the several tracts of land after industry has



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to order at WEAR LIKE LEATHER. Samples Willingly Given to Everybody.

YOUR MONEY REFUNDED IF CLOTHES ARE NOT SAT-ISFACTORY.

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ganis from co-operative effort: 24 bu. 22 bu. 20 bu, 18 bu.-Products. 4 bu. 2 bu. 00 bu.-Rents.

18 bu. 18 bu. 18 bu. 18 bu.-Wages. The lowest grade of land in use being presumed abundant and only partially appropriated is supposed to yield no rent. I were all owned by various persons com peting with each other for tenants, and here were not enough tenants to go around no one owner could obtain a rent that would fering equal advantages could get no ten

There has always been more land in the world than the people could use; hence there is always land to be had somewhere that yields no rent. The lowest grade of land in use is called the lower limit, or margip of cultivation. The amount of rent that can be collected in a community depends on the number of degrees of productiveness between the upper and lower limits in actua

cultivation For example, when production did not extend below the second grade, the rent on the first was two bushels per acre-When the third grade was reached, rent emerged on the second at two bushels, and ose on the first grade to four Lushels per acre. Finally, when the fourth grade was FREELAND.

HOW COFFEE WAS DISCOVERED.

An Arab First Learned Its Use and Gave the Secret to the World. New York Journal Waite almost everyone drinks coffee fev

persons know how it came to pass that the world learned the virtue of the fragrant herry, it is told that about the middle of the fifteenth century a poor Arab was traveling through Abyssiaa, and, finding himself weak and weary from fatigue, stopped near a grove. Being in want of mel to cook his rice, he cut down a small free that happened to be covered with lead berries. His meal being cooked and tree that happened to be covered with dead berries. His meal being cooked and eaten the traveler discovered that the half-burned berries were very fragrant. He collected a number of these

roma was greatly increased.

Accidentally be let fall the substance i can which contained his scanty supply of water. The almost putrid water ustantly purified. He brought it to his lips. It was fresh, agreeable, and a few moments afterward the traveler had s far recovered his strength as to be able to resume his journey. The lucky Aral gathered as many berries as he could, and baying arrived at Aden, in Arabia, informed the musti of his discovery. That worthy official was an inveterate opium-smoker who had been suffering for years from the influence of the poisonous drug. He tried an infusion of the reasted berries and was so delighted at the recovery of called it cobush, which in Arabia

signifies force. Exhibitive Preparation

Why didn't Dorothy take her conten plated vacation trip?"
"By the time she had mastered the railway goide she didn't feel able to start,"-Chicago Record.

Next Thing to It. "Did you get that rabbit's left hind foot , but I found it on a trolley-car track."-Chicago Record.

enally Conducted Tours to Ningara Falls via Pennsylvania Rail-On Thursday, September 17, the Penr

ylvania Railroa l will operate the last of this season's series of personally conducted tours to Niagara Falls, special train leav-ing Washington at 7:30 a.m. Rate. \$10. Tickets good for ten days. sel 1-4t-em

Try the best medium ever offered for securing tenants. Continuous free adver-tising. THE TIMES REAL ESTATE BUREAU, Times Building, 10th st. and Pa ave.

4%c. 48 For Best Apron Gingham. 48 For Best Dress Gingham. 48 For Indigo Blue Prints. 48 For Mourning Prints.

48 For Domet Flannel. 48 For Dark Outing Flannel. 48 Plaid Dress Goods. 48 For Yard Wide Percale.

48 For Large Size Towels. 48 For 10c Hose. Bargains in Dress Skirts, Blankets and Comforts.

STERN'S, 904-906 7th St.

One Week's News and Gossip Around Local Armories.

The victorious riflemen are home from Sea Girt, They arrived Monday night, and were given a warm welcome by the Guard and citizens of the city.

Lieut, Col. M. Emmett Urell, of the Second Regiment, was in command of the escort. The First and Fifth battalons were ordered out to perform this duty, the order baving been issued by Adjt. Gen. Mosher Saturday. Half i dozen other companies also volunteered to help receive the riflemen, so the reception partook of an ovation,

The First Battalion had the right of the ine. It turned out four companies strong, under command of Capt. Miller, Company B. The Fifth Battalies followed, commands-15; Capt. Guy E. Jenkins, Company A. The provisional battalions of volunteer companies came next. It was under the com-\$5.00 mand of Major O'Brien, of the Second Battarion. It was made up of the Emmet Guard, men from three companies of the Sixth Battation, Morton Cadets, Company P. Third Battajion, and the Ambulance (o ps. The Hijton trophy was carried in a wages and under the glare of a strong calcium

THREE GROVED GUNS.

The team, though, brought back from Sea Girt something else beside the Hilton trophy, and that was the news that hereafter all matches held under the auspices of the New Jersey Rifle Association would be shot with the ordinary guns issued by the government. This will insure that all teams hereafter are to be placed on the same fool-Upon the arrival of the District team at

Sea Girt all the team captains were called to meet the officials of the association. At this meeting the question of the gaus used by the various teams was brought up. It was generally conceded that the contest for the various trophies had degenerated into a scramble for the best guns that could be made, and the best ammunition that could be procured. The Massachusetts men were there with a specially made rifle, and the Georgia men had aremountion that was not regulation. All these matters were freely discussed.

Gen. Spencer of the association offered a send to the armory at Trenton and have eventy-five new rifles brought down and all the necessary ammunition. Then, he laimed, each team could stand on an equality. But the objection was made that reams had been shooting with the same guns and same animunition before that they arried now, and that it would be unwise to change on the eye of the contest. This iew was generally agreed to and it was decided that the next match should be shot with the ordinary gun issued by the

government. On the question of ammunition, though, here was a split. None of the team captainwould listen to the proposition to shoot with government cartridges. One out of ten they claimed, would not explode. It was formally agreed that each team would b permitted to prepare its own ammunition within the limits laid down by the government.

NEW RULES TO BE MADE.

So all the troubles over six-groove guns seem to be at an end. The association will shortly send out to the department of rifle practice in each State and Territory a set of new rules. The criticism of the various departments will be asked. From these second set of rules will be made up, and sent out for a second criticism. The third set which is drawn up will be the rules which will govern in the coming matches In this way it is hoped that each team will be placed on an equality. No one will be ere glad of this than the District boys

the love fair play above anything else As an example of the difference the immunition makes, the case of Private George Cook, of the Engineers, can be cited. The Georgian team had a specially prepared ammunition. The ball did not set down in the cartridge, as it should by the government regulations. At some of the poel shooting Private Cook ran out of ammunition and borrowed 20 rounds from Georgia man. He says he could not help making bullseyes. Shots that with his own ammunition would only have been

fours were centers with this. It was expected that next week the order for the battalion rifle practice will be issued. These ordered shoots are expected to take place some time between the 15th. and 30th of the month. All Guardsmen will be furnished with free transportation and free ammunition for this practice. It counts in the regular make-up of a man's standing in rifle practice, and it is hoped that there will be a large turnout. If anyone cannot go on the day ordered, he will have some little chance left to pull up by going down on days when the range is But in such a case he must pay his own railroad fare.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

It will be a very hard thing to build up an interest in rifle practice this fall As stated in this column last Sunday, there is a widespread feeling among the Guard men that no matter what kind of shooting he does be will fall of recognition when it comes to choosing a team for Sea Girt. From many sources there has come to The Times congratulations on the stand it took on that occasion. More than one guardsman has emphasized the statement of dissatisfaction by plain charges htat such and such things were so. But, as stated before, the editor of this column thinks the men misunderstand the situ-

They seem to think, though, that they

would stand some chance if the competition for the Sea Girt team was a competition.

ation.

If the qualifications were plainly stated they think they would know who should enter. Then, if it were understood that the winners of the competition, provided they come within the qualifications, were to make up the team, there would be a sudden growth of interest in rifle shooting. The team might not win the Hiltor trophy every year, but the average of the Guard would be increased. There is some talk of having the prizewinning companies of the Guard give a dress parade some time during the winter There are a number of people who think it would make a beautiful sight to see these companies, each in its distinctive uniform, out on thress parade. In the list would be included the Mortons, Fencibles, coran Cadets, Emmet Guard and Rifles. Each command has a full dress uniform of its own and these are to be worn. It would make a great sight.

NOTES FROM COMMANDS. Corp. E. S. Wilcox, Company A, Sixth Battalion, has been transferred to the general staff and made color sergeant. It is said the Engineers will be required to get down to hard military work from this time on. Too much shooting is the alleged cause The Cycle Corps resumes drills next

week and will take a practice march on the Lieut, Hardin, Company A, Fourth Bat-Providence Hospital, is improving. He has

reached the eating stage.
The leave of Major Gilbert Thompson. granted June 12 for three months, has been extended a similar length of time. Private Carl Brodt, Company D, Third Battalion, has been ordered honorably discharged on his own application.

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Battalion, has been ordered honorably discharged in the interests of the service Private Samuel C. Anderson, Company D. Third Battalier, has been ordered dishonorably discharged on account of expulsion from his company.

Some of the members of the victorious Sea Girt team are not home yet. The biennial election in the Rifles is to be held in October. Already the boys are talking of new officers. Sergt. McClain has gone to Bosten on a three months' furlough.

There is more catarrh in this section of There is more catarri in this section of the country than all other discusses put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors prenounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly folling to cure with local and by constantly laming to care with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitu-tional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a treaspeople doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and muccus surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it inits to cure. Send for circulars and textmonials, Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Private Ed M. Wagner, Company D, Third

